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09/896,582	06/29/2001	Venkatesh Krishnan	10001196-1	7880

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EXAMINER
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SALL, EL HADJI MALICK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/896,582

Applicant(s)

KRISHNAN, VENKATESH

Examiner

El Hadji M Sall

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the correspondence files on January 04, 2005. Claims 1-20 are pending. Claims 1-20 represent Personalized Internet Content Server System.

**2. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-9 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Meadows et al. U.S. 6,690,292.

Meadows teaches the invention as claimed including method and system for monitoring vehicular traffic using a wireless communication network (see abstract).

As to claim 1, Meadows teaches a personalized content server system, comprising:

a profile module that receives a profile file specifying personal preferences of a user for vehicle traffic report content (figure 5, item 57-59);

an access module that accesses remote content servers for the traffic vehicle traffic report content specified by the profile file (column 1, lines 53-55, Meadows discloses users can access customized traffic information on demand (i.e. it is inherent that an access module is present to facilitate access the "vehicle traffic report"); column 2, lines 60-61, Meadows discloses the traffic monitoring system as an access point (i.e. module);

a content storage that stores the vehicle traffic report content such that the vehicle traffic report content can be retrieved from the content storage when the user accesses the personalized content server system for the vehicle traffic report content via an access client (column 1, lines 60-63, Meadows discloses the information (i.e.

customized information) is received and communicated to a database, which is accessible).

As to claim 2, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, further comprising a control module coupled to the profile module, the access module, and the content storage to control operations of the modules (figure 5).

As to claim 3, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 2, wherein the control module filters out unwanted vehicle traffic report content obtained by the access module based on the profile file (column 2, lines 9-17, Meadow discloses the system determines the traffic information corresponding to the specified traffic request and communicates the traffic information (i.e. "unwanted vehicle traffic report" is ignored since the system determines traffic information specific to a traffic request, where system is inherently "filtering out unwanted vehicle traffic report"))).

As to claim 4, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, wherein the profile module receives the profile file from the user via the access client through the Internet (column 6, lines 54-56, Meadows discloses a user accesses the traffic monitoring system through the internet (i.e. wherein "the profile module" in figure 5, item 59 is received via the ineternet)).

As to claim 5, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, wherein the profile module further comprises a graphical user interface to allow the user of the personalized content server system to input the profile file into the profile module (figure 6).

As to claim 6, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, wherein the content is a dynamically changing content, wherein the access module also accesses the remote content servers for any updates of the retrieved content (column 5, lines 48-51, Meadows discloses the motion sensor system may be programmed to transmit traffic information to update the database and provide current and relevant information).

As to claim 7, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, wherein the access module accesses the remote content servers for the content by retrieving the addresses of the content only (column 8, lines 11-18, Meadows discloses the advertisements including in the traffic monitoring information messages may be selected according to the destination location selected by the user).

As to claim 8, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 6, wherein the content storage stores the Internet address and the access module again accesses the remote content servers for the content using the addresses when the content is requested by the user via the access client (figure 5; column 1, lines 64-

67, Meadows discloses users can request and receive traffic information through an internet connection (i.e. "content" server 54 stores the internet addresses, and the user uses the addresses when the "content" is requested)).

As to claim 9, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 1, wherein each of the remote content servers is a news server, an e-mail server, an Internet radio server, an application server, or an e-commerce server (figure 5, item 54).

As to claim 16, Meadows teaches a personalized content server system, comprising:

a profile module that receives a profile file specifying personal preferences of a user for Internet application content (figure 5, items 57-59);

an access module that accesses remote content servers for internet application content specified by the profile file (column 1, lines 53-55, Meadows discloses users can access customized traffic information on demand (i.e. it is inherent that an access module is present to facilitate access the "internet application content"));

a content storage that stores the internet application content such that the content can be retrieved from the content storage when the user accesses the personalized content server system for the vehicle traffic report content via an access client (column 1, lines 60-63, Meadows discloses the information (i.e. customized information) is received and communicated to a database, which is accessible).

As to claim 17, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 6, further comprising a control module coupled to the profile module, the access module, and the content storage to control operations of the modules, wherein the control module filters out unwanted Internet application content obtained by the access module based on the profile file (figure 5; column 2, lines 9-17, Meadow discloses the system determines the traffic information corresponding to the specified traffic request and communicates the traffic information (i.e. "unwanted vehicle traffic report" is ignored since the system determines traffic information specific to a traffic request, where system is inherently "filtering out unwanted vehicle traffic report"))).

As to claim 18, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 16, wherein the content is a dynamically changing content, wherein the access module also accesses the remote content servers for any updates of the retrieved content (column 5, lines 48-51, Meadows discloses the motion sensor system may be programmed to transmit traffic information to update the database and provide current and relevant information).

As to claim 19, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 16, wherein the access module accesses the remote content servers for the content by retrieving the addresses of the content only (column 8, lines 11-18,



Meadows discloses the advertisements including in the traffic monitoring information messages may be selected according to the destination location selected by the user).

As to claim 20, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 18, wherein the content storage stores the internet address and the access module again accesses the remote content servers for the content using the addresses when the content is requested by the user via the access client (figure 5; column 1, lines 64-67, Meadows discloses users can request and receive traffic information through an internet connection (i.e. "content" server 54 stores the internet addresses, and the user uses the addresses when the "content" is requested)).

**4. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meadows et al U.S. 6,690,292 in view of Wynblatt et al. 6,546,421 (referred to hereafter as Win).

Meadows teaches the invention substantially as claimed including method and system for monitoring vehicular traffic using a wireless communication network (see abstract).

As to claim 10, Meadows teaches a personalized content server system, comprising:

a profile module that receives a profile file specifying personal preferences of a user for vehicle traffic report content (figure 5, item 59);

an access module that accesses remote content servers for the traffic vehicle traffic report content specified by the profile file (column 1, lines 53-55, Meadows discloses users can access customized traffic information on demand (i.e. it is inherent that an access module is present to facilitate access the "vehicle traffic report); column 2, lines 60-61, Meadows discloses the traffic monitoring system as an access point (i.e. module);

a content storage that stores the vehicle traffic report content such that the vehicle traffic report content can be retrieved from the content storage when the user accesses the personalized content server system for the vehicle traffic report content via an access client (column 1, lines 60-63, Meadows discloses the information (i.e. customized information) is received and communicated to a database, which is accessible).

Meadow fails to teach the vehicle traffic report content is an Internet radio content.

However, Win teaches system and method for automatic selection of Internet data streams. Win teaches personal preferences of a user for Internet radio content (column 2, lines 24-26, Win discloses a user would be allowed to listen only to songs from his list of favorites the internet radio stations).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Meadows in view of Win by specifying that the vehicle traffic report content is an internet radio content. One would be motivated to do so to allow lowering the barrier for audio broadcasting.

As to claim 11, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 10, further comprising a control module coupled to the profile module, the access module, and the content storage to control operations of the modules (figure 5).

As to claim 12, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 11, wherein the control module filters out unwanted vehicle traffic report content obtained by the access module based on the profile file (column 2, lines 9-17, Meadow discloses the system determines the traffic information corresponding to the specified traffic request and communicates the traffic information (i.e. "unwanted vehicle traffic report" is ignored since the system determines traffic information specific to a traffic request, where system is inherently "filtering out unwanted vehicle traffic report"))).

Meadows fails to teach the unwanted content is an Internet radio content.

However, Win teaches personal preferences of a user for Internet radio content (column 2, lines 24-26, Win discloses a user would be allowed to listen only to songs from his list of favorites the internet radio stations).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Meadows in view of Win by specifying that the vehicle traffic report content is an internet radio content. One would be motivated to so to allow lowering the barrier for audio broadcasting.

As to claim 13, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 10, wherein the content is a dynamically changing content, wherein the access module also accesses the remote content servers for any updates of the retrieved content (column 5, lines 48-51, Meadows discloses the motion sensor system may be programmed to transmit traffic information to update the database and provide current and relevant information).

As to claim 14, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 10, wherein the access module accesses the remote content servers for the content by retrieving the addresses of the content only (column 8, lines 11-18, Meadows discloses the advertisements including in the traffic monitoring information messages may be selected according to the destination location selected by the user).

As to claim 15, Meadows teaches the personalized content server system of claim 13, wherein the content storage stores the internet address and the access module again accesses the remote content servers for the content using the addresses when the content is requested by the user via the access client (figure 5; column 1, lines 64-67, Meadows discloses users can request and receive traffic information through an internet connection (i.e. "content" server 54 stores the internet addresses, and the user uses the addresses when the "content" is requested)).

**6. *Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 10 and 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

**7. Conclusion**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-4010.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.


Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall

Patent Examiner

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